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UNPUBLISHED OR IMPERFECTLY PUBLISHED HITTITE MONUMENTS.

I.

THE FAÇADE AT EFLATÛN-BUNAR.

[Plate I.]

In an article published in the *Revue Archéologique* for May 1885, M. Perrot gives a drawing of the remarkable monument of Eflatûn-Bunar, with an account of it by Dr. M. Sokolowski of Cracow, who visited it while on a scientific expedition to explore ancient Pamphylia. M. Perrot, in a foot-note, states that he has seen, in a report of a trip in Asia Minor made by Dr. Sterrett and Mr. Haynes, that they took a photograph of this monument, and he asks that a copy of the photograph may be sent to him. As Mr. Haynes, now of the Central Turkey College at Aintab, who went with Dr. Sterrett on his trip for the purpose of taking photographs, has placed in my hands, for such use as I might make of them, copies of his photographs of this remarkable monument, it seems best that a fully trustworthy representation of it should be published.

The monument was long ago imperfectly known by the description of Hamilton, who, in his *Researches in Asia Minor*, pp. 351, 352, gave an unsatisfactory account of it, saying that he knew nothing like it in Asia Minor. Its location is given by Hamilton and Sokolowski with sufficient exactness, as on the edge of a small sheet of water at the head of a stream flowing into Lake Bei-sheyer, and about nine miles north of that lake. It lies about fifty miles a little north of west of Konieh, the ancient Ikonion. It consists of a façade of fourteen stones of reddish brown trachyte, and faces almost exactly south. Its size is given by Hamilton as 22 feet 5 inches long, by 11 feet high, and 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. It appears to have been the front of a structure the rear of which, now torn away, once rested against the neighboring cliff.

There can be no question that this monument belongs to that primitive period in the history of Asia Minor which we are now coming to call "Hittite," although its construction, as seen in the plate, is quite different from any other known monument. For making out the details, the plate should be compared with the drawing of Dr. Sokolowski, who says that it is so worn that, in order to make out the position of the figures, it must be seen from different points of view.

It will be seen that an immense winged circle, here a half-circle, typical of the supreme deity, and cut in a single block, spreads its general protection over all the figures represented. The wings are very long, and show the wing-coverts separate, and are turned up at the ends. Beneath the central part of this winged circle, on a single stone, are two other smaller circles, the wings of which meet. The circle is complete, the wing-coverts do not appear, and the short wings turn up strongly at their ends. Beneath the centre of each of the two minor winged circles is a colossal human or divine figure, the left one of which wears a long pointed cap, and lifts the arms straight up on each side of the cap. Ten smaller human figures are seen, symmetrically arranged and holding up their two arms, as if, like Atlas, supporting a universe. Two of these, the upper one on each side, have one leg advanced and uncovered, and wear square caps, a girdle and sword.

The winged circles, representing the protection of the supreme deity, are common to Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, Phœnicia, and the so-called Hittite race of Asia Minor, though foreign to Greek art. The wings, slightly upturned at the point, are characteristically Hittite, as seen in the remarkable sculptures of Boghaz-keui, where the emblem occurs several times. The high, peaked cap of the left of the two colossi is also in a common Hittite style, as seen in forty of the Boghaz-keui sculptures, in the two figures called pseudo-Sesostris, at the Karabel Pass, and in an unpublished relief at Jerablus (Carchemish), representing two men standing on a crouching lion. Square or round head-dresses, such as are worn by the other figures, are common on Hittite monuments, but are less characteristic. The condition of this stone does not allow us to decide whether the toes are turned up, as is so frequent in Hittite figures.

The most remarkable thing about this monument, and one to which I know of no parallel, is the presence of three winged circles, as if there were three supreme gods. If we may judge from the universal use of this symbol, three gods cannot be intended, although one's first thought naturally is of a supreme triad, like the Assyrian Assur, Hea, and Bel. We may, perhaps, conjecture with more plausibility, that this monument, built, like the Assyrian effigies of their kings, at the sacred head-waters of lake and river, celebrates not the victory of one king, but the alliance, perhaps after war, of two kings. These would appear in the two colossi, which are differently attired, whose size indicates them to be the principal figures, and each of whom is appropriately placed under the supreme divine protection. They are accompanied by attendants, and they all lift up their hands in adoration, as they are all once more represented as together under the protection of this same supreme power, this time figured as a still larger disk with longer stretch of wings.

It is not unexampled, to find three or more winged disks, near together, in Persian sculptures, where, however, they have been reduced almost to the condition of a decorative motive.

The number of places in Asia Minor where Hittite remains have been found is rapidly increasing. This, at Eflatûn-Bunar, would seem to belong to a highway from Carchemish towards Smyrna, by way of the great Hittite centre about Marash and Aintab, through Tarsos and Ibreez. These remains appear to be especially abundant about Kappadokia and Lykaonia. Another monument, not far off, somewhat less important than ours, but yet interesting, found by Dr. Sterrett on his expedition of last summer, awaits publication. A number of others from Marash, Carchemish, etc., not yet published, I hope to give in future numbers of this Journal, as part of the fruit of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia.

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HITTITE MONUMENT AT EFLATÛN-BUNAR.